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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/571,889	03/14/2006	Peter Berdelle-Hilge	4001-1216	2685
466 VOLING & TI	7590 11/02/2007	•	EXAM	INER .
YOUNG & THOMPSON 745 SOUTH 23RD STREET		RODRIGUEZ, JOSEPH C		
2ND FLOOR ARLINGTON	VA 22202		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
	, 22202	•		
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			11/02/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)			
Office Action Summary						
		10/571,889	BERDELLE-HILGE, PETER			
	,	Examiner	Art Unit			
*	The MAILING DATE of this communication app	Joseph C. Rodriguez	3653			
Period fo	or Reply	out on the bover officer with the c	:			
WHI(- Exte after - If NO - Failt Any	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL' CHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DOWNS OF THE MAILING THE M	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tir will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from a cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. mely filed the mailing date of this communication. TO (35 U.S.C. § 133)			
Status						
1)[Responsive to communication(s) filed on					
	This action is FINAL . 2b) This action is non-final.					
3)	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is					
	closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Disposit	ion of Claims					
4) 🖂	Claim(s) 1-3 is/are pending in the application.	•				
7	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.					
5) 🗌	5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.					
6)⊠	Claim(s) 1-3 is/are rejected.		·			
	Claim(s) is/are objected to.					
8)	Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	r election requirement.				
Applicat	ion Papers					
9) 又	The specification is objected to by the Examine	ar				
	The drawing(s) filed on 14 March 2006 is/are:		o by the Examiner.			
	Applicant may not request that any objection to the					
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).						
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.						
Priority (under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
		priority under 35 H S C & 110/a	\ (d), or (f)			
12)⊠ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a)⊠ All b)□ Some * c)□ None of:						
ŕ	1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.					
	2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No					
	3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage					
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).						
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.						
Attachmen	• •					
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date						
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application						
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>3/14/06</u> . 6) Other:						

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

The abstract of the disclosure is objected to for improper language. Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

Applicant is reminded of the proper language and format for an abstract of the disclosure.

The abstract should be in narrative form and generally limited to a single paragraph on a separate sheet within the range of 50 to 150 words. It is important that the abstract not exceed 150 words in length since the space provided for the abstract on the computer tape used by the printer is limited. The form and legal phraseology often used in patent claims, such as "means" and "said," should be avoided. The abstract should describe the disclosure sufficiently to assist readers in deciding whether there is a need for consulting the full patent text for details.

The language should be clear and concise and should not repeat information given in the title. It should avoid using phrases which can be implied, such as, "The disclosure concerns," "The disclosure defined by this invention," "The disclosure describes," etc.

Claim Objections

The claims are objected to as the form of claims 1-3 is improper. Where a claim sets forth a plurality of elements or steps, as in the instant claims, each element or step should be separated by a line indentation. See MPEP 608.01(m) and 37 CFR 1.75(i).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1-3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 1 recites the limitations "the read target address", "the sorting plan", "the pouch loop" and "the level transitions". There is insufficient antecedent basis for these limitations in the claim.

Claim 3 recites the limitation "the planar extension of the pouch loop". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Further, the language "may be" in claim 1 and 2 may render the claims indefinite as it is unclear whether the features subsequent to the "may be" language are a necessary part of the claimed invention. Applicant must positively recite the features of the claimed invention. Examiner thus recommends eliminating all instances of "may be" from the claim language.

Further, Examiner recommends that Applicant clearly set forth the claim features. It is unclear from the current claim language what features are actually part of the claimed invention or what is merely functional language (e.g., circulating on a conveyor belt, may be fed by one or more feeder stations). Examiner requests clarification and, in the interim, has interpreted the claims as set forth below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1 and 3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Castagnoli (US 4,310,276).

Castagnoli (Fig. 1-9) teaches a device for the sorting of flat mailings comprising pouches for individual mailings (6) circulating on a conveyor belt on two levels with the total circulation in the pouch loop being carried out in several partial loops and with the level transitions for each partial loop being positioned adjacent to one another within the total circulation and that at each level transition the conveyor belt is diverted inwards and that pouch loading stations (2) are arranged adjacently for each partial loop on the lower level (Fig. 1, showing partial loops above each other with adjacent transition levels positioned that divert inwards at respective bends in conveyor loop and with unloading stations 3 prior to loading stations 2). Further, Applicant is respectfully reminded that claim language consisting of functional language and/or intended use phrasing is given little, if any, patentable weight as the apparatus must merely be capable of functioning, or being used, as claimed. See MPEP 2112.02, 2114. Here, the loop cited above is certainly capable of emptying of which may be controlled corresponding to a read target address and a sorting plan and removing additional mailings in the unloading stations.

Application/Control Number: 10/571,889

Art Unit: 3653

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Castagnoli in view of Lund (US 4,244,672) and Gillet et al. ("Gillet")(US 6,793,063).

Castagnoli as set forth above teaches all that is claimed except for expressly teaching that a buffer device with circulating buffer pouches is provided between the two levels of the circulating pouches *capable of* being fed by one or more feeder stations with separating devices and subsequent reading devices and whose buffer pouches, which may be controllably emptied, transfer the mailings to the pouch loading stations. This feature, however, is well-known in the mail sorting arts. For instance, Lund teaches multiple types of circulating buffer devices in a mail sorting facility (Fig. 1) and Gillet also teaches circulating buffers (Fig. 1, buffers M11, M12, M21, M22) that are capable of functioning as claimed. Further, it would be obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to modify the base reference with these prior art teachings to arrive at the claimed invention. The rationale for this obviousness determination can be found in the prior art itself as Lund (col. 1) teaches that buffer loops solve the space problems prevalent in mail sorting facilities. It logically follows that one with skill in the art would know to position a buffer feeding device in between the conveyor levels as buffer

devices are known to save space at every stage of mail sorting. Further, the prior art discussed and cited demonstrates the level of sophistication of one with ordinary skill in the art and that these modifications would be well within this skill level. Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Castagnoli for the reasons set forth above.

Conclusion

Any references not explicitly discussed above but made of record are considered relevant to the prosecution of the instant application.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **Joseph C Rodriguez** whose telephone number is **571-272-6942** (M-F, 9 am – 6 pm, EST). The Supervisory Examiner is Patrick Mackey, **571-272-6916**. The **Official** fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is **571-273-8300**.

The examiner's UNOFFICIAL Personal fax number is 571-273-6942.

Further, information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system.

Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PMR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PMR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov

Should you have questions on access to the Private PMR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at **866-217-9197** (Toll Free).

Signed by Examiner /Joseph Rodriguez/

Jcr

October 26, 2007